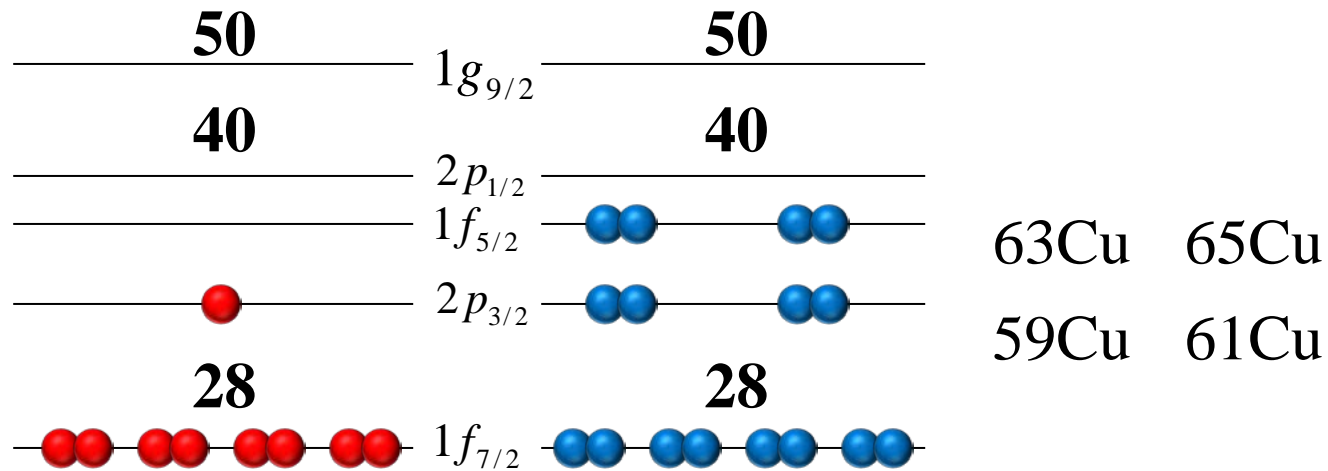
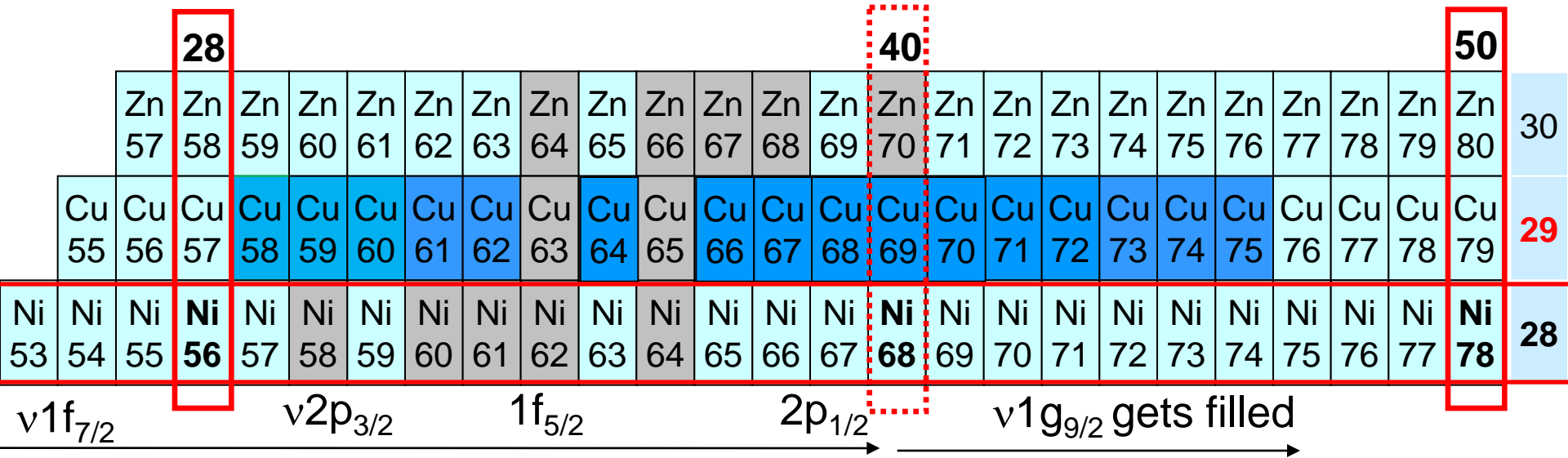


# Laser spectroscopy of odd-A copper isotopes

P.Vingerhoets  
22/12/2010



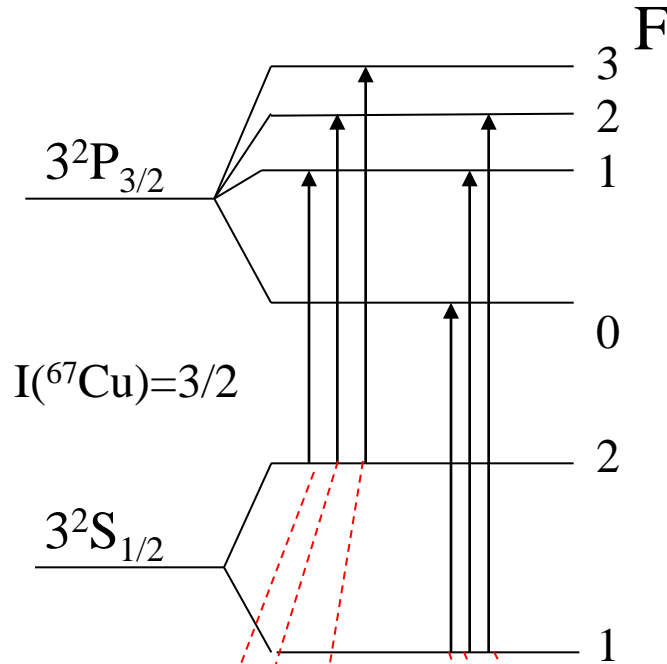
# Motivation: The region of the nuclear chart



- Measuring:  $\mu$  and  $Q$

Flanagan et al., PRL 103, 142501 (2009)  
 Flanagan et al., PRC 82, 041302(2010)  
 Vingerhoets *et al.*, PRC 82, 064311 (2010)

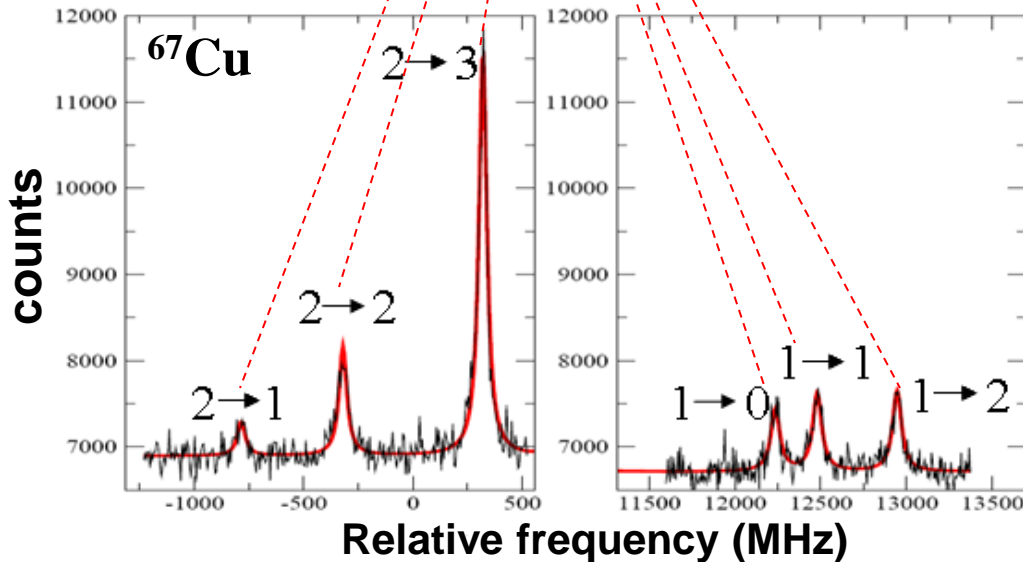
# Laser spectroscopy: experimental technique



$$F = I + J$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{B} \frac{(3/4)C(C+1) - I(I+1)J(J+1)}{2I(2I-1)J(2J-1)}$$

$$C = F(F+1) - I(I+1) - J(J+1)$$



$$\mu_I = \frac{AI}{A_{\text{ref}} I_{\text{ref}}} \mu_{\text{ref}}$$

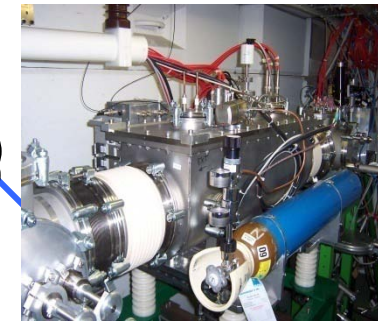
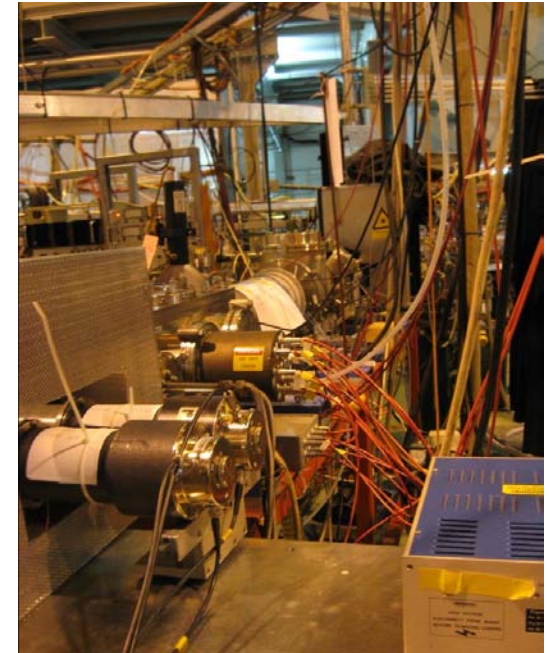
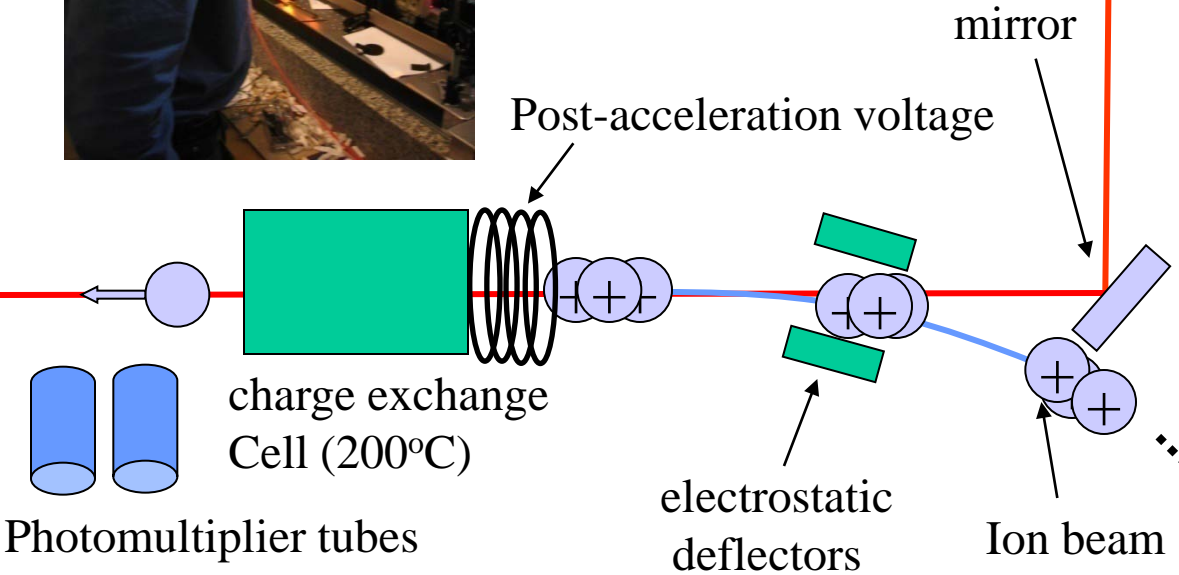
$$Q = \frac{B}{B_{\text{ref}}} Q_{\text{ref}}$$

# Laser spectroscopy: experimental setup



Dye laser

Wavelength 648nm,  
Doubled to 324nm



RFQ beam cooler/buncher

Accumulation time: 5-100ms  
Bunchwidth: 25μs

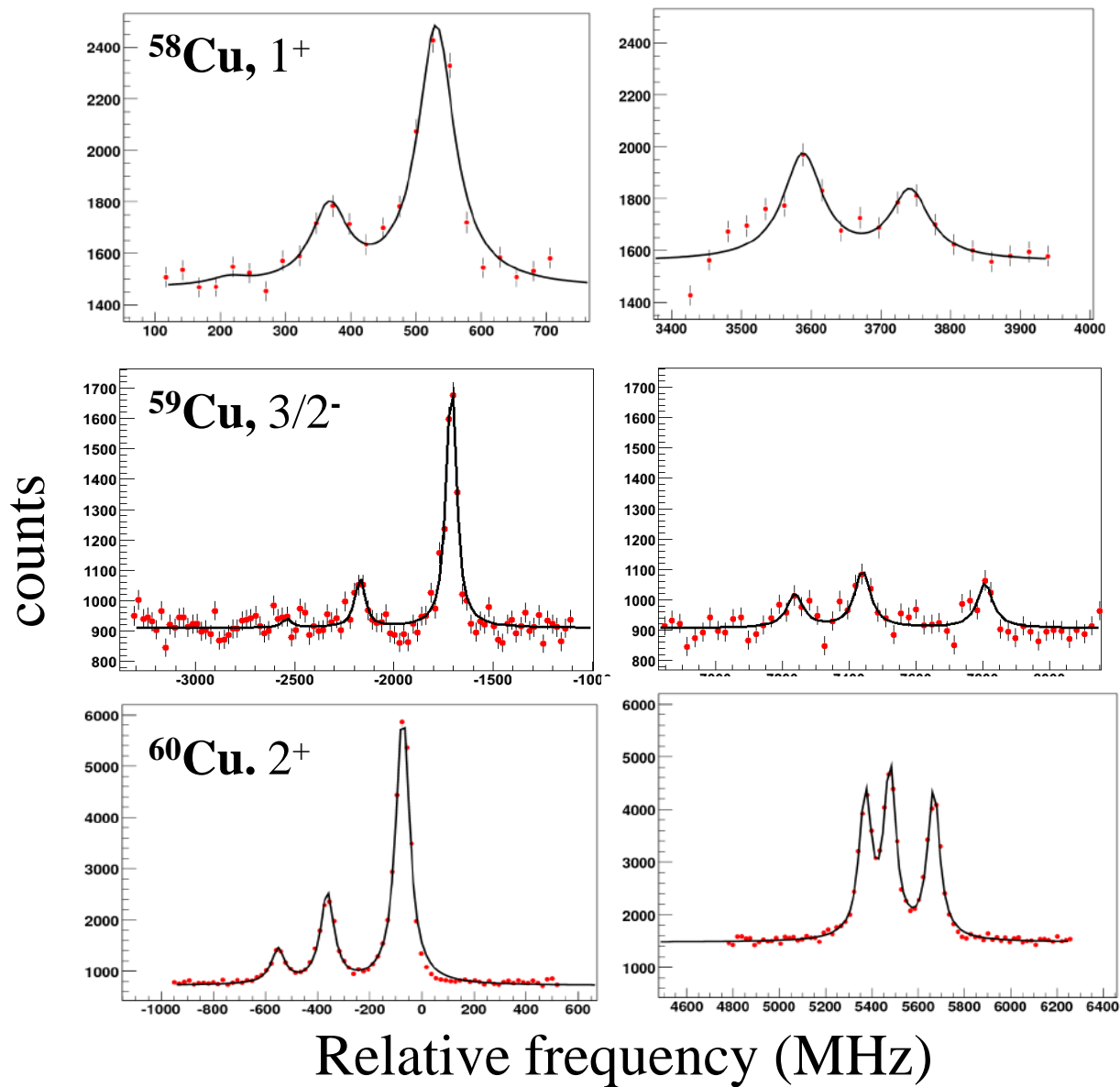
From HRS

Varying post-acceleration voltage to scan frequency:

$$v_{laser} = v_{transition} \frac{1 \pm \beta}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{M_0^2 c^4}{(Uq + M_0 c^2)^2}}$$

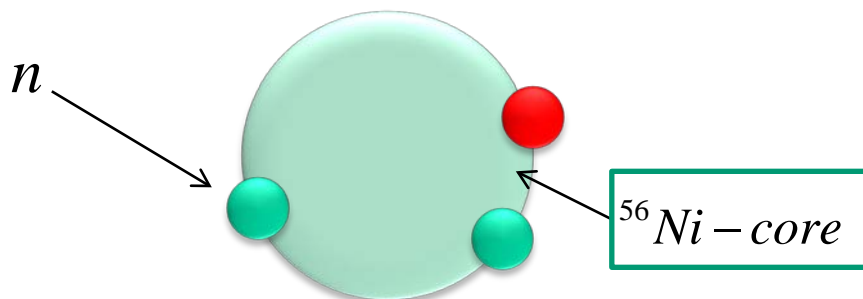
# Results – Spectra



# Theoretical models

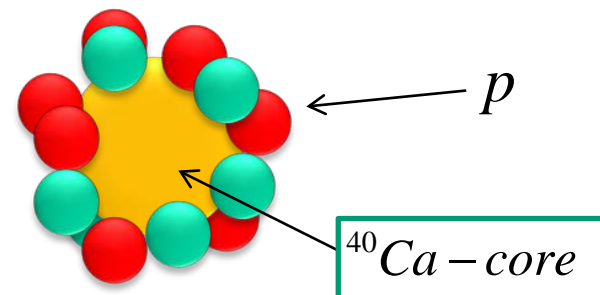
## jj44b/JUN45 interactions

$$^{59}\text{Cu} = ^{56}\text{Ni} + p + 2n$$



## GXPF1 interaction

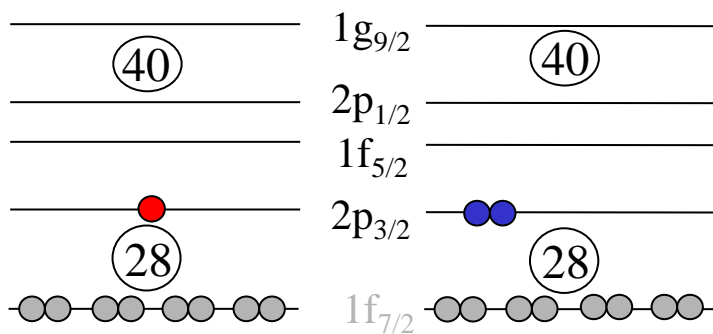
$$^{59}\text{Cu} = ^{40}\text{Ca} + 9p + 10n$$



JUN45

$$g_{s,\text{eff}} = 0.7 * g_{s,\text{free}}$$

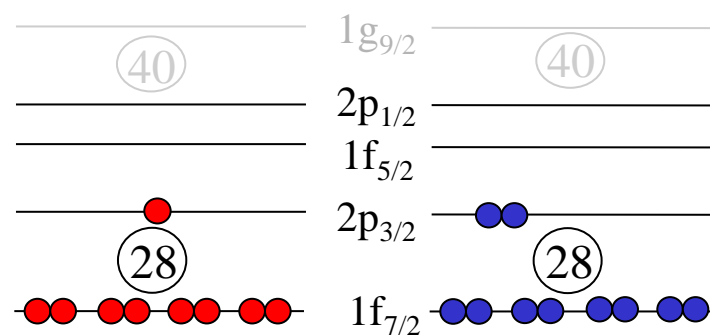
<sup>59</sup>Cu



GXPF1

$$g_{s,\text{eff}} = 0.9 * g_{s,\text{free}}$$

<sup>59</sup>Cu

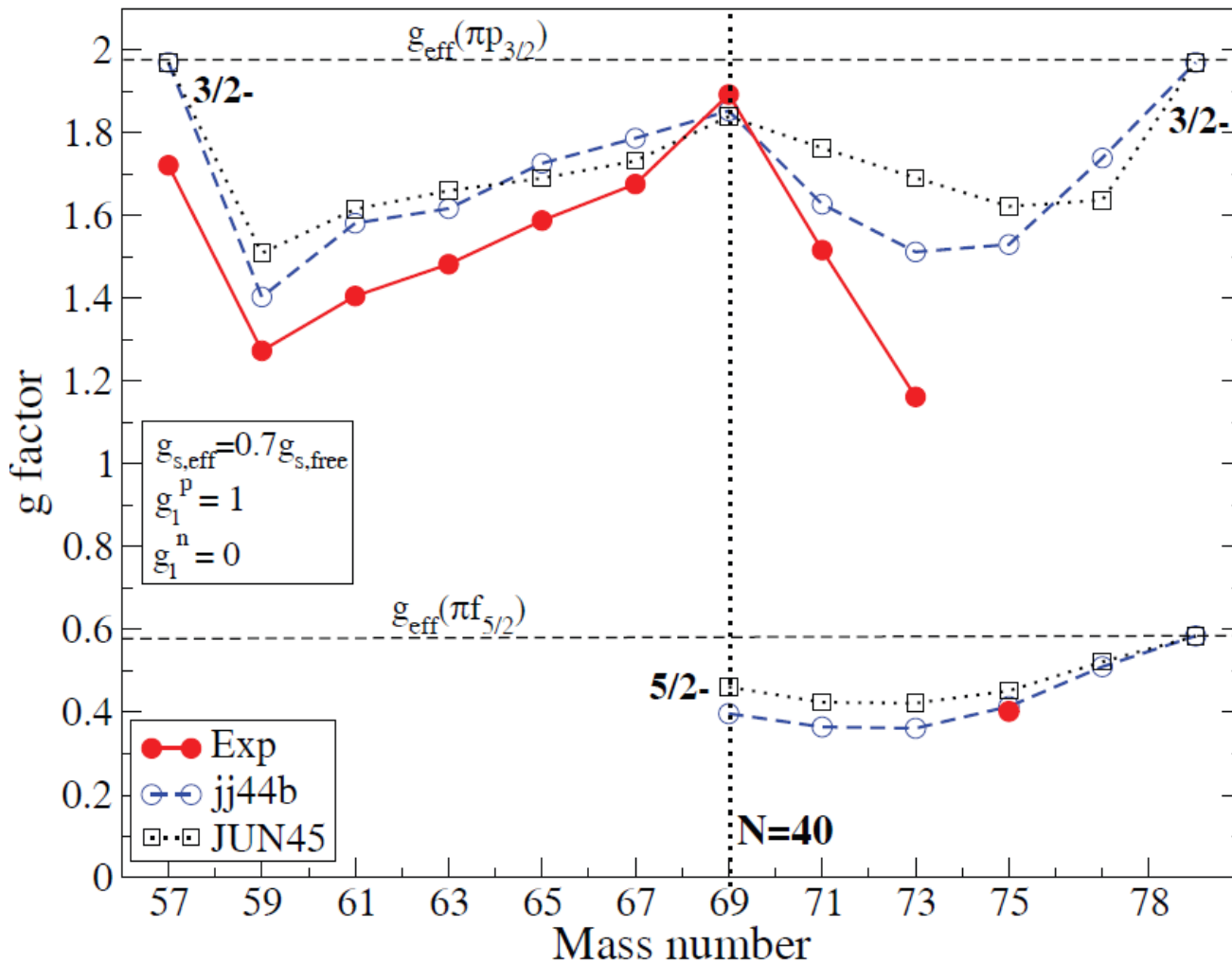


Lisetskiy *et al.* PRC 70, 044314 (2004)

Honma *et al.*, PRC 80, 064323 (2009)

Honma *et al.*, PRC 69, 034335 (2004)

# Odd-A Cu g-factors

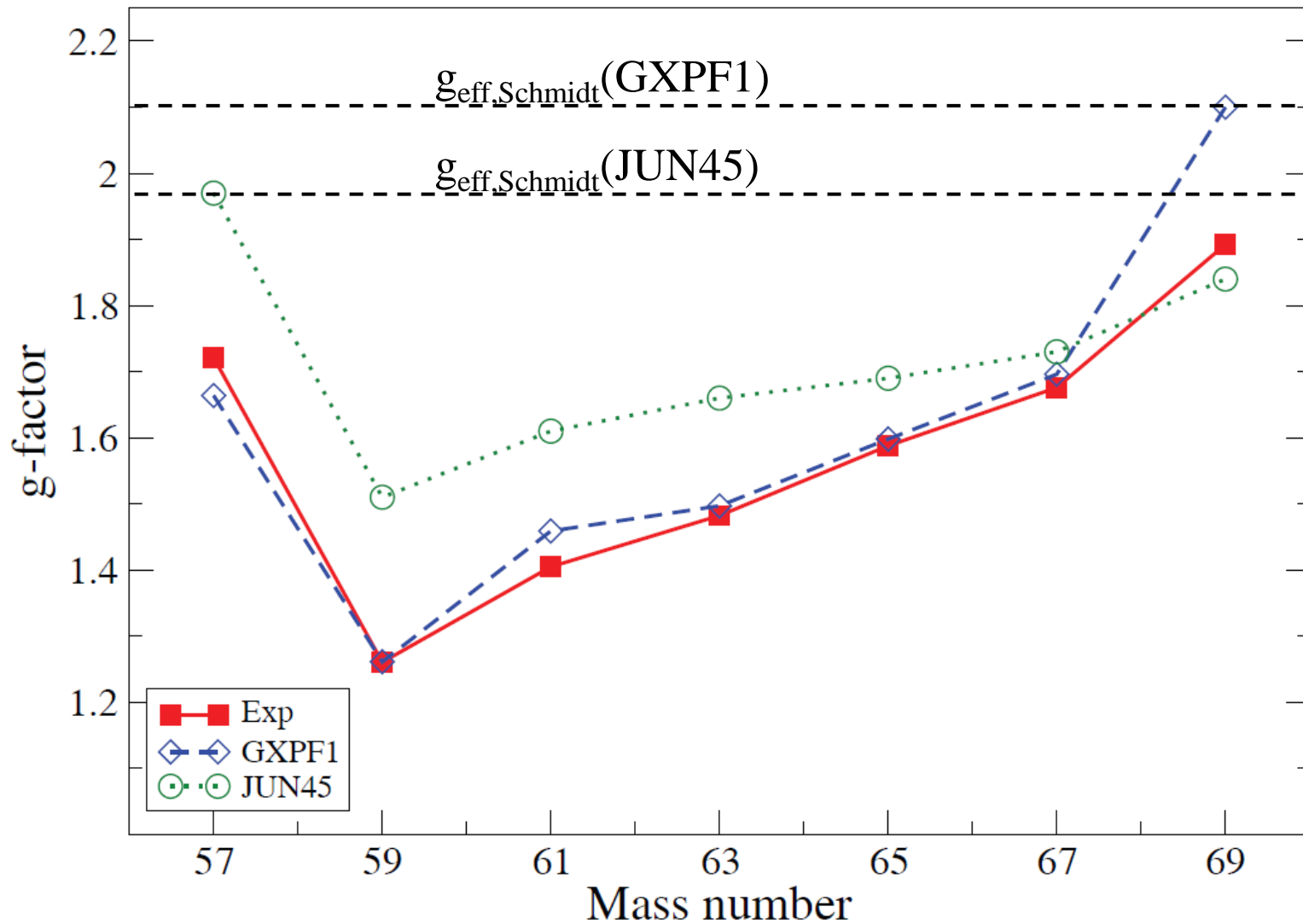


- Spin inversion at  $^{75}\text{Cu}$  is well reproduced
- The g-factor trend is not reproduced due to missing excitations over Z,N=28

Vingerhoets *et al.*, PRC 82, 064311 (2010)

Cocolios *et al.*, PRC 81, 014314 (2010)

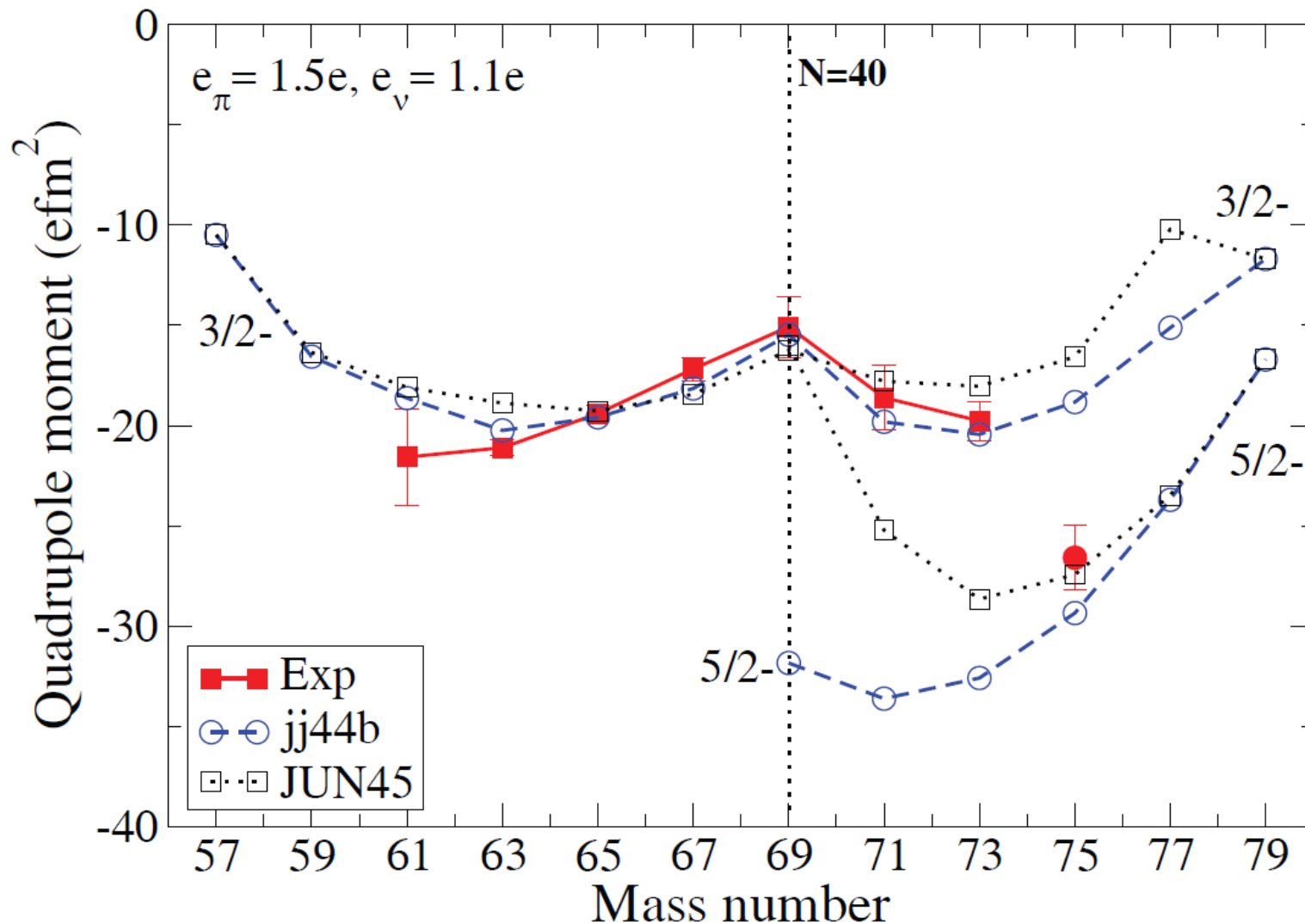
# Odd-A Cu g-factors



- GXPF1 reproduces the g-factor trend very well



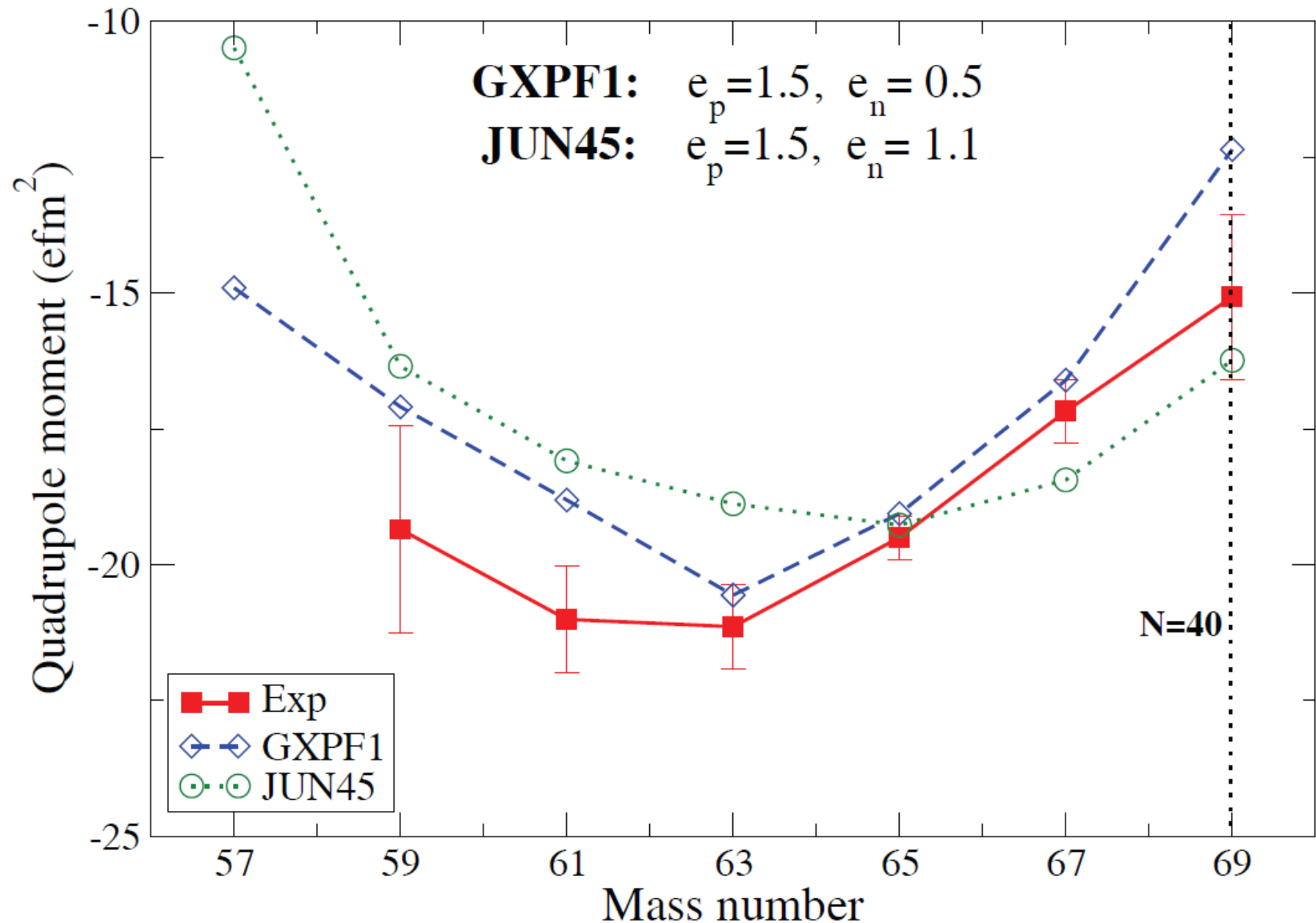
# Odd-A Cu quadrupole moments



Vingerhoets *et al.*, PRC 82, 064311 (2010)

- No sign of increased core polarization beyond N=40
- Is there a discrepancy for the neutron-deficient nuclei?

## Odd-A Cu quadrupole moments



Yes, GXPF1 underestimates the core polarization for neutron deficient Cu nuclei!

# Conclusions and Outlook

## Conclusions

- The magnetic moments, quadrupole moments (and differences in mean square charge radii) of the copper isotopes  $^{58}\text{Cu}$  -  $^{75}\text{Cu}$  have been measured at COLLAPS, ISOLDE.
- Background reduction of  $10^3$  and more due to the RFQ beam cooler/buncher allows measurements on more exotic isotopes.
- The spin inversion at  $^{75}\text{Cu}$  is well predicted by JUN45 and jj44b interactions, however the relative trend could not be reproduced without including excitations across  $Z, N=28$ .
- The quadrupole moments show no sign of increased core polarization beyond  $N=40$ .
- The quadrupole moments show a discrepancy for neutron-deficient copper isotopes.

# The Collaboration

P. Vingerhoets<sup>1</sup>, K.T. Flanagan<sup>1,2</sup>, M.Avgoulea<sup>1</sup>, J. Billowes<sup>3</sup>, M.L.Bissell<sup>1</sup>, K.Blaum<sup>4,5</sup>,  
P.Campbell<sup>3</sup>, L. Carlier<sup>1</sup>, B.Cheal<sup>3</sup>, M. De Rydt<sup>1</sup>, D.Forrest<sup>6</sup>, C. Geppert<sup>7</sup>, P.Lievens<sup>8</sup>,  
M.Kowalska<sup>9</sup>, J. Krämer<sup>4</sup>, A.Krieger<sup>4</sup>, E.Mane<sup>3</sup>, R. Neugart<sup>4</sup>, G. Neyens<sup>1</sup>, W.Nörtershäuser<sup>10</sup>,  
J. Papuga<sup>1</sup>, M. Rajabali<sup>1</sup>, G.Tungate<sup>6</sup>, M. Schug<sup>4</sup>, H. Stroke<sup>11</sup>, D.Yordanov<sup>4</sup>

THANK YOU !

<sup>1</sup>*Instituut voor kern-en stralingsfysica, K.U. Leuven, Belgium*

<sup>2</sup>*IPN Orsay Cedex, France.*

<sup>3</sup>*Schuster Laboratory, The University of Manchester, UK.*

<sup>4</sup>*Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Germany*

<sup>5</sup>*Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Heidelberg, Germany*

<sup>6</sup>*School of Physics and Astronomy, The University of Birmingham, UK*

<sup>7</sup>*GSI, Darmstadt, Germany*

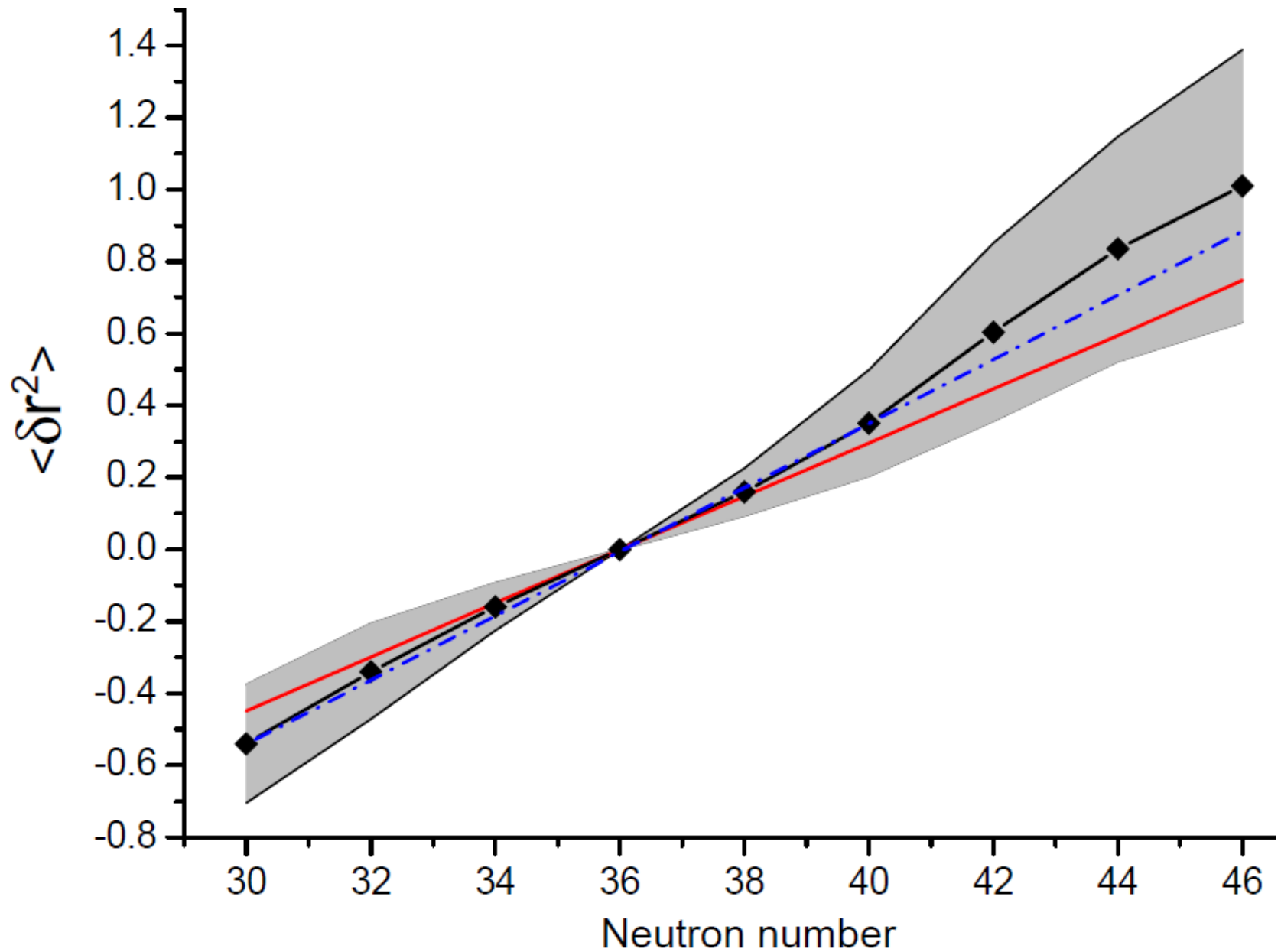
<sup>8</sup>*VSM, K.U. Leuven, Belgium*

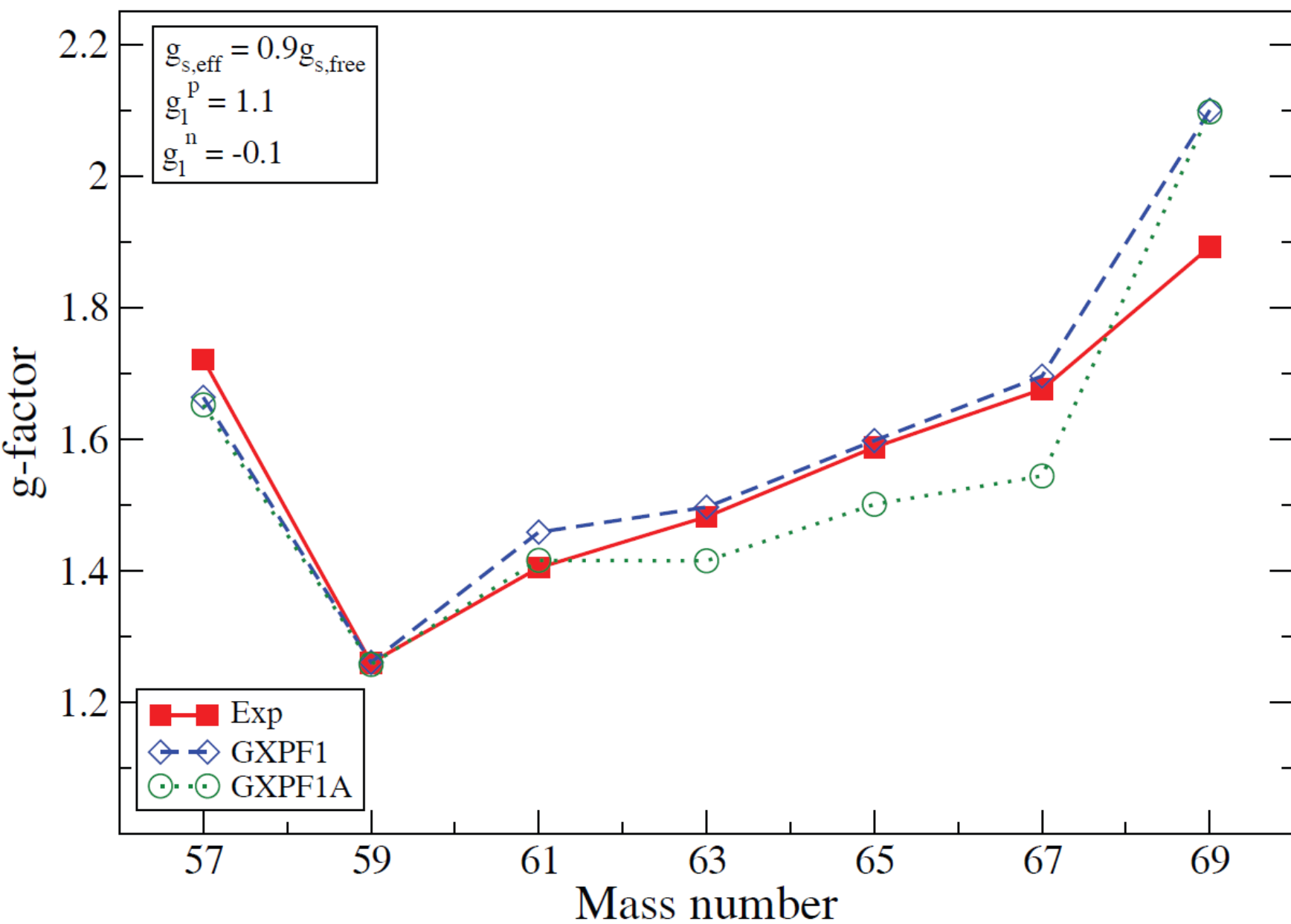
<sup>9</sup>*ISOLDE, CERN, Geneva, Switzerland*

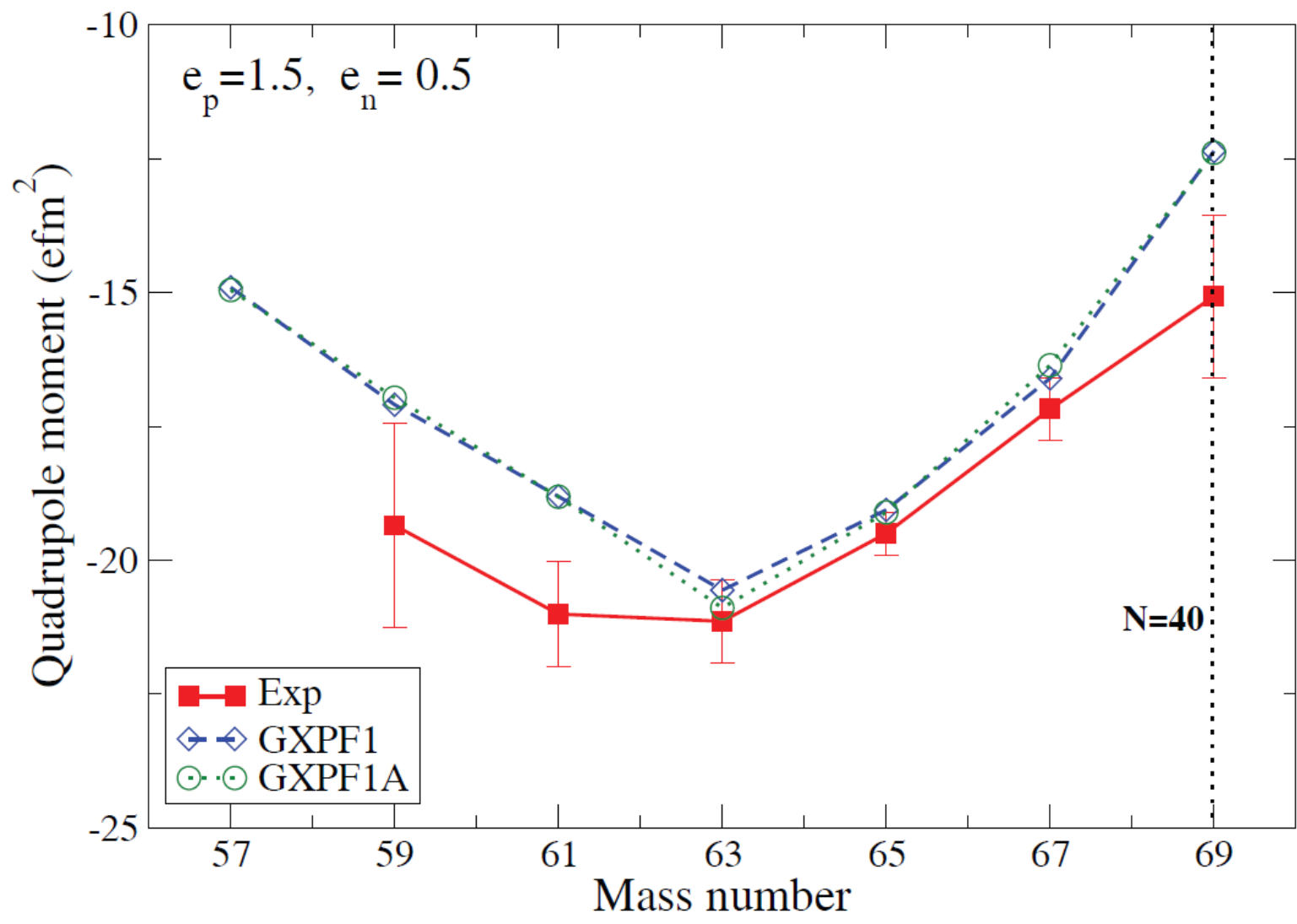
<sup>10</sup>*Institut für Kernchemie, Universität Mainz, Germany*

<sup>11</sup>*Department of Physics, New York University, USA*

## Differences in mean square charge radii (Semi-empirical)

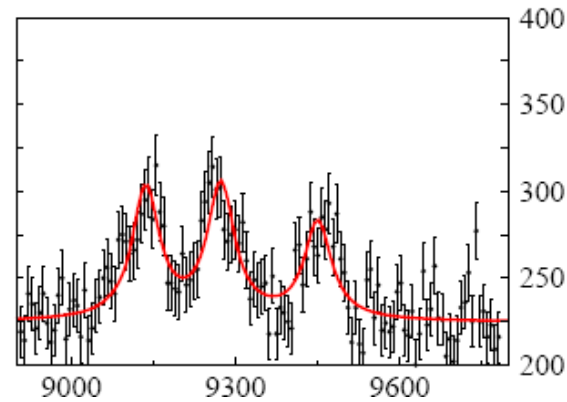
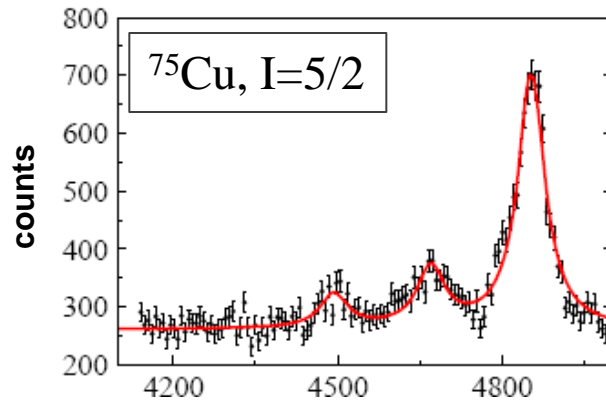




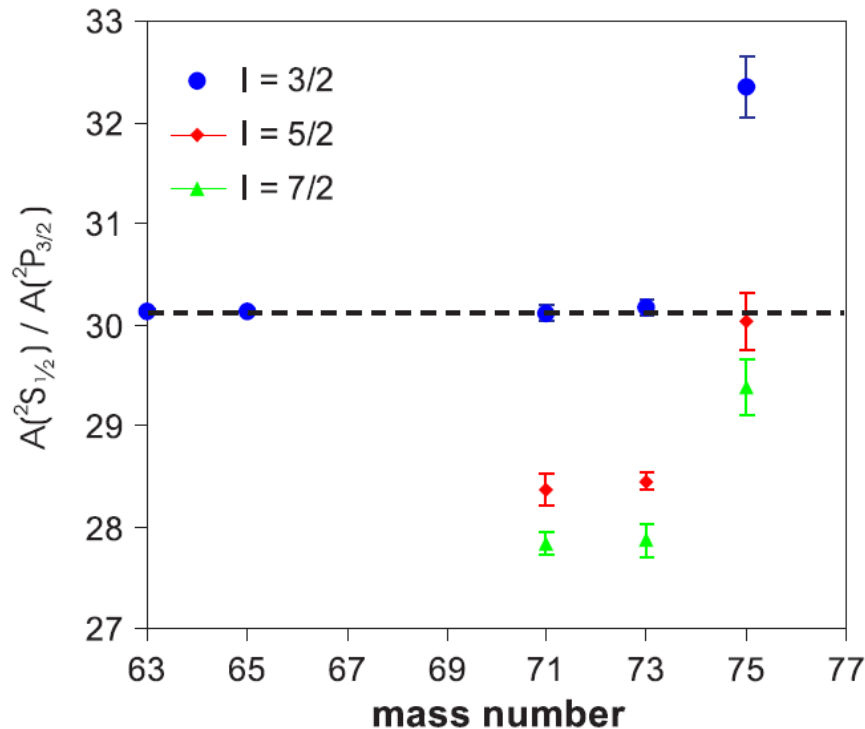


# $^{75}\text{Cu}$ : Spin assignment

Flanagan et al., *PRL*103, 142501 (2009)



Relative frequency (MHz)



- Yield  $\sim 5 \cdot 10^4$  ions/ $\mu\text{C}$
- Accumulation time 100ms
- Background reduction of  $10^3$

$$A(^2S_{1/2}) = +1592(1) \text{ MHz}$$
$$B(^2P_{3/2}) = -34(2) \text{ MHz}$$

**SPIN OF  $^{75}\text{Cu}$  IS  $5/2$**



